



"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 4,

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 5, 1844.

{NUMBER 168.

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
By Samuel C. Crawford.

TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly at Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor unless containing money in sums of Five Dollars or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office, here will be charged to the writer in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

"Circulate the Documents."

CHEAP CASH PAPER!

The MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN, a weekly paper, published at Charlotte, North Carolina, will in future be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, payable in advance. No paper will be sent to any subscriber without the money being paid in advance. The size of the paper, and the great amount of reading matter contained in it, makes the JEFFERSONIAN, at the price now proposed, the cheapest paper in the southern country, and affords to every one desirous of reading the current news of the day, an opportunity to do so, at a very trifling cost.

In politics, the JEFFERSONIAN is radically democratic, and will support with zeal and industry the nominee of the Baltimore National Convention for the Presidency, whether that nominee be Van Buren, Calhoun, or any other orthodox democrat. Adhering to the principles of the democratic party, the editor of the JEFFERSONIAN will spare no exertions to promote the triumph of those principles in the ensuing contest in the State and Nation. And he calls upon his political friends to come forth and aid him in the good work with their patronage and influence.

In addition to political articles, the JEFFERSONIAN will contain selections on the subjects of agriculture, mechanics, and domestic literature; and the news of the day, together with a due proportion of miscellaneous reading.

EXTRA OFFERS TO CLUBS!

As the approaching political contest will be one of absorbing interest to every citizen, we propose to furnish the JEFFERSONIAN seven months, (from 1st May to 1st December) to clubs of subscribers on extremely low terms—as follows: To every new subscriber, ONE DOLLAR; to a club of 20 new subscribers, \$17; to a club of 50, at \$37, and a club of 100, at \$50—only FIFTY CENTS for the paper seven months! The money to be paid before the papers are sent. This will enable every man to have a paper of his own to read, and become conversant with the politics and news of the day. We intend to expend our utmost energies to make our paper both interesting and useful; and we hope our friends will not suffer us to labor without an adequate reward. Address

SAMUEL C. CRAWFORD,
Charlotte, N. C.

March, 1844.

MEDICAL.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr. McKenzie, nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.
Charlotte, June 5, 1844. 64-F.

MEDICAL.

DR. AVERY WILLIAMS, having permanently located himself in the Town of Charlotte, would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of the Town and vicinity. From several years experience in the practice of his profession, he feels confident of giving perfect satisfaction. Letters of reference will be given to those who may require them. Dr. Williams may for the present be found at the Charlotte Hotel.
March 29, 1844.

MEDICAL.

DRS. J. M. HAPPOLDT & M. B. TAYLOR, having associated in the Practice of Physic, tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. Their Office is kept in the one at present occupied by Dr. Hapoldt, one door south of Mr. William Carson's Store, where they may be found when not professionally absent. Cases requiring consultation shall receive the attention of both without additional charge.
May 3d, 1844. 59-F.

JOSEPH HOLLIFIELD,

DENTIST.

HAVING located himself permanently in the town of Charlotte, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the village and the surrounding country. Having been engaged in the practice of his profession for a number of years, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to all such as may need his services. His terms shall be very moderate. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Examinations made and advice given gratis, and the poor served gratis. Dr. H. may at all times be found at the Charlotte Hotel, in Charlotte. Patients in the country will be visited without extra charge.
February 1, 1844. 46-M.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.



GENTLEMEN AND LADIES'
Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do; Gold guards and fob chains and keys; breast-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives. Low for cash.
T. TROTTER.
Charlotte, April 19, 1844.

Caution.

THE public are cautioned against trading for two notes of hand, given to the undersigned by Hugh Haigood. The one made payable to A. Armour, is for about \$63; the one made payable to H. Sparrow, not recollected—both dated in February 1843. Said notes are lost or mislaid, and their payment to any one but the undersigned is hereby forbidden.

ARTHUR ARMOUR,
HIRAM SPARROW.
May 17, 1844.

Notice.

WE will expose to public sale on Tuesday, 6th of August next, the well known Hermitage Plantation belonging to the estate of Dr. Stephen Fox, dec'd., with a credit to the first of January 1845, for one half of the purchase money, the remaining half to the first of January 1846, by giving bond with two approved securities. Also, at the same time and place, a quantity of

Corn and Fodder

will be sold with a credit to the first of January 1845; all sums over two dollars credit under cash. Sale to take place on premises. Possession 25th December, 1845.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Execrs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }

June, 1844.

State of North Carolina. MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1844.

IT is ordered by the Honorable WM. H. BATTLE, Judge of this Court, that a Special Term of this Court be held on the 2nd Monday of July next, at which Term all civil suits will stand for trial. Witnesses under subpoena in civil cases are required to be in attendance.

Test, J. B. KERR, c. m. s. c.
March, 1844.

NEW GOODS.

R. G. ALLISON

Is now receiving and opening a splendid stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS

Selected by himself in the City of New-York, and consisting in part of

Blue, Black and Green Cloth,
Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
Cassimeres, Plain and Diamond,
Bombazine and Cassarets,
Gambroons, Drab-deletes,
Chambrays, Kentucky Jeans, &c.

British, French, Italian, & American

Lawns, Muslin, Batizorines, Poplins,
Plain Saisons, Plaid, Barage,
Florence Mattasse,
Striped and Watered Silk,
Swiss, Book, Barred and Plain Muslin,
Jaconets and Cambrics,
Black Gros de Swiss, Black Gros de Rhine,
Cardinal Lace, Dress Handkerchiefs,
Gloves, Fillines, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Hats, Bonnets, China, Glass, Queen's Ware, Hardware and

CUTLERY, SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, and BRIDLE MOUNTING.

Boots & Shoes. Groceries.

Also, a general assortment of DRUGS & DYE STUFFS carefully selected which will be sold low. And many other Articles, too numerous and tedious to mention, all of which will be sold low for CASH. Or to punctual Customers on the usual time.

ROBT. G. ALLISON.
Charlotte, May 17, 1844. 61-F.

BEEF! BEEF!!

HAVING made arrangements to supply the citizens of Charlotte with the best Beef that the Mountains can afford, I wish to inform my friends that I shall commence butchering on the 15th of June and continue to the 10th of December, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. As I have butchered for the town eight years and have punctually fulfilled all engagements, it is not necessary for me to say that I will be as punctual as ever. I will also supply my country stands punctually.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.
April 2, 1844. 64-F.

N.B. All persons indebted must make immediate settlement as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Notice.

ALL persons who hold my receipts as Constable of Mecklenburg county, N. C., for papers to collect are hereby notified to produce said papers before me, at any time until the 15th instant, and from the 8th of July to next August Superior Court, at the Charlotte Hotel, in the town of Charlotte, for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar hereafter, as I intend to move out of this State early in the fall of this year.

T. R. HUGHES.
June 11, 1844. 65-F.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,



STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore, shall be moderate.

April 11, 1843

7-M-F

More New Goods.

R. J. GARDNER, & CO

Are just receiving their Summer Supply of

NEW GOODS,

To which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Having bought their Goods low in consequence of the great decline in Cotton, they now offer them at reduced prices. They have every variety of dry Goods, among which will be found a beautiful assortment of new style

Orangandie, Balgarin and French MUSLINS.

Also, Ladies Straw and Lawn BONNETS,

Gentlemen's Hats, Boots and Shoes

of every description.

Together with HARDWARE,

Saddlery & Crockery.

Having made arrangements with an Agent to keep them constantly supplied with GROCERIES, they are now prepared to offer them lower than can be had this side of Charleston. Those who wish to purchase by wholesale will be furnished at a slight advance and Charleston prices. COFFEE, by the retail, from 9 to 12th to the dollar.

May 28, 1844.

63--

Political.

FIFTY REASONS.

Why the Democratic party should succeed in the ensuing Presidential Election.

The reasons that may be justly urged upon the American people for the success of the Democratic party at the next election of President of the United States, are numerous, obvious and conclusive. These reasons are derivable from the past history, the present condition, and the future prospects of the party; and we shall attempt, at the hazard of the imputation of reiterating old and familiar truths, the enumeration of some of them.

The Democratic party ought to succeed in the ensuing struggle because—

1. It was that party that opposed successfully the election of President and Senate for life, in the convention that formed the constitution of the United States, and secured salutary limitations to delegated power in the amendments to that instrument.

2. It was that party, with Jefferson and Madison at its head, that resisted, though vainly, the incorporation of the first United States Bank as an institution unknown to the liberty of the citizens.

3. It was that party that, in 1788-'9, following in the lead of Virginia and Kentucky resisted the odious alien, sedition, and stamp acts, and moved the revolution which scourged their authors from power in 1800.

4. It was that party that rallied around and elected the illustrious Jefferson to the chair of State; and sustained him in guiding the Government amidst the conflicting elements of a troubled world.

5. It was that party that stood by Madison and the country during the dark and perilous period of the last war with Great Britain, and thwarted the efforts of foreign and domestic foes; while Federalism opposed enemies of men and loans of money, plotted treason at Hartford, burnt blue lights at New London, and in Massachusetts resolved it unbending a moral and religious people to rejoice over the victories of American arms."

35. Because, with unblushing affrony and impudence, it dares to boast that it has a "DICTATOR" for a leader—a boast that we could have hoped never to hear in free America—especially since the dictatorial proclamation and course of Mr. Clay in the 27th Congress.

36. Because its partizans and writers, confident in their means of success and restoration, as in former times, throw off their masks and openly denounce and vilify the illustrious Jefferson and the bright constellation of Republicans "that has gone before us."

37. Because if that party should now succeed in seizing the reins of government, it would work a joice over the victories of American arms."

6. It was that party that elected Jackson, "the bravest of the brave," to the Presidency in 1828; sustained his administration against the assaults of modern Federalism, backed by the rotten subsidies of a gigantic moneyed institution, which, for a time, poisoned popular representation, and erected itself above the Government.

7. It was that party that upheld the firm old patriot in returning the bill rechartering that institution, with his veto; in resisting the constitutional encroachments of the "American system," by his veto of the Maysville road bill; and in bringing back the ship of state to its former "republican track."

8. It was that party that vindicated his character from the disgrace which Clay, Webster, and Frelighuysen attempted to fasten upon him, by exposing the foul blot from the records of the Senate.

9. It was that party that advocated, and finally carried, the great measure of "de-liverance and liberty" from bank control, proposed by Mr. Van Buren in 1837—the independent treasury—which severed the Government's w-dlock with corporate power and restored the currency of the constitution.

10. It was that party that, in 1840, was prostrated by a coalition of antagonistical factions, whose success proved their greatest calamity, and whose

means of warfare were groveling idolatries, obscene-oungs, frauds, forgery and falsehood

11. It was that party that, having been banished from power into a minority, still confiding in the honesty and justice of its principles struggled for the rights of the people in the trying scenes of the 27th Congress.

12. It was that party, by the firmness and constancy of its Representatives, prevented, with the aid of a veto Executive, the re-incorporation of the mammoth monopoly—the Bank of the United States; repealed the odious and corrupt bankrupt law; prevented the grand larceny of the public domain; and achieved a material retrenchment of the public expenditures.

13. It is this same party which has, since the explosion of the credit bubble in 1827, warred a gainst irredeemable paper money, opposed profligate expenditures in the several States of the federation, and restored the currency to a better condition than has ever before been realized.

14. It is the same party which has in most, if not all the States where the people have intrusted it with power, applied the knife of retrenchment to official salaries and fees, provided for the payment of the State debts, and saved the country from the disgrace of repudiation.

15. It is the same party, which, to day, adhering to the principles of the American Revolution, as illustrated and enforced by Jefferson, gives battle against legislative usurpation of the rights of individuals.

16. It is the party which through its representatives in Congress, is endeavoring to alleviate the burdens of Government strike the fetters from the hand of industry, and secure to labor the bread it has earned."

17. It has reduced the ordinary expenditures to the amount of many millions annually

18. That has repudiated that monstrous federal bribery, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands.

19. That has also repudiated the infamous "mandamus act," by which federalism sought to deprive our sovereign States of the right of representation in the House of Representatives.

20. That has cut down the pay and emoluments of the standing army.

21. The Democratic party now, as ever since the revolution of 1800, contends for a strict construction of the constitution, and for a uniform currency, as contended for by federalism, as no such currency could be furnished by such a situation without a capital of 200,000,000.

22. That such an institution would control the government of the people, poison representation, subsidize statesmen, corrupt the public press, and finally blot out every vestige of American liberty.

23. The Democratic party is opposed to a nation at debt, as the strong fortress from which associated wealth assails the liberty of the citizen, and often times create State necessities to control the free action of representative bodies.

24. That party opposes the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, as a measure calculated, if not designed, gradually to undermine the independence of the sovereign States, and reduce them to the condition of spiritless beggars at the door of Federal power.

25. That party still adheres to the independent treasury as a measure necessary to maintain the people's government; to guard the public treasury, by heavy penalties and strong enactments, from the rapacity of the defaulter and speculator; and to prevent the funds of the government being used by pet banks and speculators, to promote their own selfish interests.

The Democratic party ought to succeed, for various reasons arising from the character and objects of the party that contend against it for power—

26. Because it is the obvious tendency of all the measures of modern as of ancient federalism, to consolidate all powers in the federal head, and demolish all limitations to the power of Congress.

27. Because, true to its instincts, federalism claims for a National Bank, for a splendid system of internal improvement, and reward followers; and for a prohibitive tariff, that shall destroy commerce and depress agriculture.

28. Because that party, as represented in Congress, refuses to supply revenue to pay off the published debt, by a reasonable modification of the tariff law of 1842

29. Because it votes for every expenditure, and the highest amount, for every object, whether national or local, public or private, meritorious or otherwise.

30. Because, during the first year it held power in both branches of Congress, it swelled the expenditures to over five millions of dollars higher than the first year of Mr. Van Buren's administration.

31. Because in the same period, it augmented the public debt from about five millions to over twenty six millions of dollars.

32. Because, professing a holy horror of democratic proscription, it proscribed, for political opinions, more of the higher class of officers in five months of its rule, than the two preceding administrations had removed for twelve years.

33. Because it falsified all its professions and pledges made to the people, in order to obtain power; and cannot again be trusted with safety.

34. Because it still urges, through its late convention at Baltimore, the corrupt and corrupting distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, in conformity with the sentiment of its leader—"give us patronage and we will gain power."

35. Because it still urges, through its late convention at Baltimore, the corrupt and corrupting distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, in conformity with the sentiment of its leader—"give us patronage and we will gain power."

36. Because, by the showing of federalists themselves, that party has presented a candidate to the people from the "aristocratic portion" of the party.

39. Because that party is now led on by the bitterest revilers of the venerable Jackson, the benefactor of his country, who have, until forced to act by the almost unanimous expression of the American people, refused to refund the fine unjustly imposed upon the old hero after the successful defence of New Orleans.

40. Because that party, distinguished in all time past for its British sympathies, will doubtless compromise our right to Oregon, if British rapacity require the sacrifice to be made.

41. Because the adherents of that party, in all the State legislatures where the people have entrusted them with power, have given loose reins to profligate legislation; contracted enormous debts, without providing means to pay interest; and thereby made the faith of American States a by word and a reproach the world over.

42. Because, in these legislatures, they have legislated in most cases exclusively for the "higher orders" of society, by granting privileges to associated wealth, creating a multitude of corporations, and bestowing legislative bounties on particular classes.

43. Because they, in like manner, have created a large number of new offices to reward favorites, and pay for the services of their supple instruments.

44. Because, in the discharge of delegated duties, they have uniformly disregarded the limits of the constitution, made their own discretion the sole limits to their authority, and violated and contemned the instructions of the constituent body.

45. Because they have disregarded the rights of property, by creating the necessity for taxes which they dare not lay, but which they have thrown upon their successors.

46. Because they constantly violate the salutary maxim, that "taxation and representation should go together," by heaping upon prosperity enormous paralyzing burdens, which they cannot escape, except, by revolution or repudiation.

47. The Democratic party ought to succeed, because if the policy of its foes prevail there will be no bounds to the extravagance of the Government, which will be followed by accumulated taxes, direct and indirect; the injustice of which will bring the Government into esrepute, and finally tend to drive the oppressed portions of the country to a dissolution of the Union.

48. Because, honestly devoted to free institutions, and to the interests and welfare of the great masses, even its errors cannot be permanent or dangerous to public liberty.

Because, in every vicissitude of affairs, whether in or out of power, it never has sympathized with terms and aristocratic tendencies.

50. Finally, it ought to succeed, because it has never beguiled the people with false promises; and because, faithful to its instinct of justice and equality it never despairs, but rises with fresh resolution from every defeat, and ever perseveres in its benefactions to the human race.

These are a few of the reasons, obvious and incontestable, that should induce the American people to adhere to their tried and unchanging friends.—Others crowd upon us of equal truth and force, but the limits of this paper compel us to a conclusion.

The Atmospheric Railway.—The New York Sun has seen a letter dated London, May 18, 1844, giving some interesting statistics of the Atmospheric Railway. "A detailed statement is given to show the working cost of the Atmospheric Railway, compared with the ordinary Railroad, from which it appears that the entire cost of propelling a train on the former is five pence-half-penny sterling per mile, while on the latter it is 15d. sterling per mile. This calculation embraces the cost of constructing the roads, interest on capital, expenses of working, wear and tear of machinery, &c. But there is one fact yet more startling: the rate of speed obtained on the ordinary or 'slow' railway, at a fifteen pence per mile, is twenty five miles per hour, while the rate obtained on the atmospheric railway, at a cost of five pence-half-penny per mile, is fifty miles per hour! This is a truly wonderful jump in the arts if it proves successful. It gives double the velocity at one third the cost. The subject is now under investigation by a committee in the House of Commons, on granting a charter by Parliament for constructing an atmospheric line on the Corydon rail-road."

An eloquent Picture.—We extract the following from the address of the Hon. George Bancroft, the distinguished historian, delivered at the great Democratic Mass Meeting, at Concord, New Hampshire, on the 6th of June. Praise from such a source is precious, indeed:

In presenting to you the names of Jas. K. Polk, of Tennessee, for the office of President, my first word, said Mr. Bancroft, is this—HIS PRIVATE LIFE IS PURE. From boyhood, the career of James K. Polk has been unsullied. At the University he was noticed for his sobriety and diligence, obtaining the highest honors in his class. Educated in the bosom of a pious family, and in the Presbyterian church, he has ever by his example manifested by the most regular attendance he has ever by his example manifested, by the most regular attendance the truest respect for the institutions of public worship. He is ignorant of every game of hazard; he knows nothing of cards; his hand—I speak on the authority of men of honor who live near him, who know him well, and would not deceive me—his hand has never been raised against the life of his fellow-man. Without taking the pledge, and without pretension, he abstains from the use of ardent spirits, and illustrates by his example the virtues of strict temperance. In a word his character is unblemished as a man and a christian. I say this reluctantly. Religion is the very best possession in the world, and the last to be spoken of. It should dwell quietly in the heart and rule the life; not be hawked about as a commodity; nor secured up like a rusty buckler for protection; nor be worn over the shoulders like a blanket for defence. I have said this reluctantly; but silence on this occasion might be misinterpreted, and it is due to our candidate to say that his integrity and purity, and attachment to his early instructions in religious duty are such, that in the present canvass he does not need to hide his life behind the screen of ANOTHER MAN'S SANCTITY. (Round of applause.)

Political.

From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.

THE RANDOLPH EPITILES.

Col. Benton and Americanus—Our Breaches of Faith—The Richmond Enquirer—The National Intelligencer—Sentiments of the public press, concerning the Annexation of Texas, in 1829—None charge the Jackson and Van Buren Negotiation as involving a Breach of Faith to Spain, though Mexico is invaded with a view to conquest at the time.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 14, 1844

DEAR SIR: My last epistle was added with facts, in relation to the existence of the Spanish Mexican War, in 1829, and the actual invasion of Mexico, with a view to conquest. Now mark the dates; that between the 27th of June, and 9th of October, the notices of the Spanish invasion were incessant, more than averaging twice a week, and that Mr. Van Buren's despatch to Mr. Pointsett, directing the negotiation for the acquisition of Texas, bears date the 25th of August, '29.

It is perfectly well known, that Col. Benton was a most ardent and efficient supporter of General Jackson's election; and that when he was called to the Presidency, he stood in the front rank of the friends of that administration, and was fully admitted to its confidence. That administration would have consulted no one sooner than Col. Benton, upon every thing relating to the reacquisition of Texas; for no Statesman in the country was more fully acquainted with the subject in all its various aspects. Not a doubt can exist that he was consulted, and consulted before the despatch of Mr. Van Buren was written. Indeed, Col. B. tells us as much, (it not expressly, by irresistible implication,) in his recent letter to the Texas Congress, published in the Globe of the 2nd instant, when, speaking of his letters of "Americanus," pressing the acquisition of Texas, he says, "WHICH I WROTE TO ASSIST GENERAL JACKSON, AND HIS SECRETARY OF STATE, MR. VAN BUREN, TO RECOVER THE COUNTRY IN 1829." Now, the first No. of "Americanus," as I have already stated, was dated on 22nd of July, 1829, and the 2nd No. on the 1st of August, 1829; and yet Mr. Van Buren's despatch was not written until near a month after the latter number. The inference is irresistible, therefore, that this was a foregone conclusion, derived from a foregone knowledge of a future purpose; in other words, "Americanus" was written, to imbue the public mind with right knowledge and just sentiments, by laying before it accurate facts, and thus to propitiate the popular approval, and ensure for the negotiation a favorable appreciation. The inference is equally irresistible, that the Colonel, at that time, saw no obstacle to pressing the negotiation, in the menacing and impending invasion of Mexico by Spain.

Now, in just a fortnight after the despatch of Mr. Van Buren to Mr. Pointsett, that is to say, on the 8th of September, the Richmond Enquirer—always the earnest and interdict advocate of Texas re-annexation, and at that time, the leading administration press of the country—re-published the No. of "Americanus," with an editorial introduction, which makes it apparent enough that your senior partner was not entirely in the dark, in relation to the Cabinet project of re-acquiring—and that it met his editorial approval. Thus speaks the editorial of that date:

"The numbers of 'Americanus' have opened the subject of Texas. We can scarcely be mistaken in ascribing them to the pen of Mr. Benton. The whole subject is beginning to spread like wild fire through the Western States. The relinquishment of so large a portion of territory to the Spanish crown in 1819, AND THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES OF MEXICO, WHICH ARE APPARENTLY AUSPICIOUS TO THE RECEPTION OF THIS IMPORTANT TERRITORY TO THE UNITED STATES—are attracting a large share of the public attention. We have no doubt that the present administration is wide awake to all the inducements which our situation holds out, and that every effort will be made to operate through our Minister to the Mexican Republic. Mr. Marbois has recently explained the circumstances under which Bonaparte was induced to cede Louisiana to the United States; and as his son has with the administration of Mr. Jefferson with an imperishable renown, we should be proud to reserve for A. Jackson the honor of obtaining the entire valley of the Mississippi for our Western fellow-citizens."

But it is not my purpose to resort to the administration press, to make out the case stated in my last Epistle—though you would doubtless oblige your readers by copious extracts—showing the views of the Enquirer and its Democratic compeers of that day. I prefer rather to cite the opposition press into our; and, as neither Federalists, nor National Republicans, nor Whigs, nor those non-descript, DEMOCRATIC WHIGS!—(Phœbus, what a prostitution!)—can take exception; the National Intelligencer, have at ye! That shall be my *vade mecum* for the nonce. Now, be it remembered, that Messrs. Adams and Clay had gone out of office on the 4th of March, 1829—that during that administration the National Intelligencer had been its organ—that Mr. Clay was already looked to as the rival candidate of General Jackson for the Presidency in 1832, and that the editors of that paper must have been well advised of his sentiments upon public affairs.

After the Texas question had been the topic of considerable public discussion in the Newspapers, the National Intelligencer notices the matter under date of the 12th of September, 1829; and here are extracts from its editorial:

"Texas—A grave question is, we perceive, in agitation, touching the expediency of our Government purchasing from the Republic of Mexico the province of Texas. We have remarked the appearance in the journals, in different parts of the country, within the last few weeks, of essays strongly recommending this acquisition." &c. &c.

"We conceive it proper, therefore, to prepare our readers for the this question; and with a view of doing so, we copy to day the ablest and most persuasive essay (of a Patriot) from the Nashville Republican Gazette of August 18th. It is recommended by its pertinence, its calm manner, and its candid spirit; taking which into consideration, in connexion with the channel through which it is presented to the public, we incline to view it as an expose, prepared by the friends of the measure, with more than ordinary care, to try public opinion concerning it.

"That this measure has already been determined on by the present administration, we do not know. It is, however, by its particular friends, that the measure is now advocated. Held forth as the counterpart of the purchase at Louisiana, which is to glorify the name of Jackson, as the latter did that of Jefferson, it is to pour countless wealth into the National lap, whilst it is to shed unflinching honors on the head which contrives it. The worst feel-

ings of party also are appealed to, to rally the friends of the administration around the measure—the climax of the argument, in some point, being, that Adams basely surrendered the Territory, and Jackson will triumphantly regain it," &c.

"This appeal to party feelings, shows very clearly to our mind, the design to make the purchase of Texas a party measure. &c. We are not now finding fault with the motives of those who have thrown this question before the people. The scheme may indeed be founded on the most patriotic motives. We can readily conceive, and are willing to admit, that it is so.

"With regard to the merits of the question, we believe that there will be great diversity of opinion. There are eminent men, who have, years ago, decidedly favored the acquisition of Texas; and amongst them, conspicuously has stood Mr. Clay, &c., whose efforts, &c., on this subject, are well remembered. Not easily dazzled by the brilliant eloquence, and more seldom still led captive by the magic of a name, we were not then convinced by Mr. Clay's zealous efforts, directed to this point, that the annexation of Texas to our already vast and unexplored Territory, was politically expedient. We are not yet quite satisfied that it is. But we are willing to listen to reason, and we will hear patiently all that is reasonably said upon the subject, affording to our readers the same advantage that we ourselves enjoy. And when we have heard the arguments on both sides, we shall be better able to pronounce a judgment on the subject, than we now feel prepared to do. Of one thing we are certain, without further information, viz: that Mexico wants money, and that the sale of a Territory, which can be of no value to her, will be all to nothing, and easier way of recruiting her finances than making costly loans in London."

I have made this elaborate quotation, because I would have the Editors, not to say the exact position, in this introductory Editorial. Its tone and temper are commendable—the dissent it expresses is moderate, and its statement of the question is entirely fair. But I would invite special observance to the status of its opinions.—1st. In all this moderation, &c., it is quite in contrast with its Editorials now-a-days on the same subject—no complaints being then made of the secrecy of the negotiations—the absence of public discussion—of breach of faith to Spain, though it was the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, par excellence, that for more than two months had been heralding to public notice, the existence and progress of the war—the invasion of Mexico with a view to reconquest, and the triumph of the Spaniards—2d. Though the Editors were not quite satisfied, that the acquisition was "politically expedient," and defers pronouncing judgment, until all has been heard—yet it gives us distinctly to understand, that should its final judgment disapprove the measure, it will stand in direct opposition and conflict with the opinions of Mr. Clay—and hence leaves the inference unquestionable, that Mr. Clay would approve the measure—approve it thus, manage the secrecy of the negotiation, the invading army and the raging war, outplighted faith to Spain, the fact, that a "considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy" was opposed to it, for Mr. Clay had not yet to get on the time, that he had but a few years before twice attempted the reconquest, by secret negotiation, once, when a Spanish army was in Mexico, and held the commanding fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa, and when but three years had elapsed since our recognition of the independence of Mexico.

wishes of "a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy." 3d. The Editors are certain, that "Mexico wants money." Money for what? To defend her from the invasion, to be sure; and it is certain also, that "the sale of a territory, which can be of no value to her, will be an easier way of recruiting her finances, than making costly loans in London." An "easier way?" What does that mean but a better way? Hence, as the Editors think, that the territory if of "no value to her, (Mexico), and yet being of value to us, they recommend to Mexico that way of "recruiting her finances," as preferable to "making costly loans in London." Hence, too, the inference is irresistible, that as they thought Mexico ought to sell, they thought it the very "nick of time" for the United States to buy, if it bought at all.

The National Intelligencer of the 14th Sept., 1829—cues to the subject again and thus:

"It is no longer doubtful, if we read aright the sybil's leaf, whether this measure has or has not the countenance of the Administration."

In the Richmond Enquirer of Saturday last, we find the following pregnant notice of certain publications favoring the purchase of Texas:

"We have so much confidence (says the Enquirer) in the sagacity and good sense which now presides over the Government, that we shall not be surprised to see, from the public documents, what prompt attention has been paid to the situation of Mexico. It will be seen, by the latest intelligence which we received last evening, how much the invasion of that Republic has attracted the notice of the British Government. Has our own administration been less upon the alert? The Statesmen who are at the head of our affairs are not the men we take them to be, if they have not already pursued the proper steps for obtaining the cession of Texas, before the able numbers of 'Americanus,' saw the light. But, *Nous verrons*."

The Editors comment upon this as follows: "We feel warranted in suggesting as our belief, &c., that it has been determined by the Executive, to obtain possession by purchase from Mexico of the province of Texas, embracing a domain of something like 300,000 square miles West of the Western limit of Louisiana, and that the instructions for the accomplishment of this object are in a course of preparation, if they have not already gone forth."

"We shall not, as we before said, without deliberation, pronounce upon the merits of this measure, respecting which the most upright and intelligent statesmen may well differ in opinion. &c. If we mistake not, the policy of this determination to acquire Texas, is much deeper than any transient occurrence, past or anticipated, and is much older than this administration." &c.

Here then is the Richmond Enquirer, predicting the propriety of immediate annexation in the very midst of the invasion—and the Intelligencer, far from rebuking the measure as a breach of faith to Spain, declines even to express an opinion adverse to the measure—nay, beguiling Gen Jackson's administration the high honor and popular applause of such an acquisition—sets up Mr. Clay (I suppose) as a deserving competitor for that honor and applause, by reference to his strenuous efforts in 1825 and 1827 to obtain it—by the spiteful suggestion, that the measure "is much older than this administration!"

The National Intelligencer of Sept 17 1839, says: "The incident of the invasion of Mexico, referred to by the Richmond Enquirer, is at most, but a plausible auxiliary, to an argument in favor of a question already determined." &c.

After speaking of "Americanus," &c. they say—"We are not surprised at this demonstration from Mr. Benton, because we knew his sentiments be-

fore hand. We do not admire, as we otherwise might, the tact with which the present moment of embarrassment in Mexico has been seized on by him, to recommend his project to the American people; for we verily believe, it was determined on before he began to write his essays; and if it would require fifty millions, instead of five millions, he would, with his view of the matter, consider the object as cheaply purchased.—The statesman, who could propose as this gentleman did, to erect a breakwater at the mouth of the Mississippi."

"Nor is Mr. Benton alone &c. There are, in regard to the possession of Texas, many who concur with him, of both the parties into which the country is now pretty equally divided." (Here, again, they claim to share the honor, manage the breach of faith to Spain.) In fact, the project of obtaining Texas, is not a party measure!" (again!)

Can any thing be plainer than all this? If Col B has originated the scheme of seizing on "the present moment of embarrassment in Mexico" to accomplish his object, then they would admire his tact. &c. But I have no time for comments, and dismiss the thronging suggestions which crowd on me here, and must pass rapidly on—my sole object in this epistle, is to throw the facts broadcast before the people, that I may make my comments, in my next.

We have seen of late the National Intelligencer, under the head of public sentiment, culling from the public press all it could meet with, opposed to the re-annexation of Texas; but it was more considerable and candid in 1829, and would occasionally give extracts from both sides. See:

The National Intelligencer of September 26, 1829, gives from a number of journals on both sides. For instance, in a review of the re-annexation, it quotes from "The Nashville Banner," "The Old Dominion," "The New York Courier & Enquirer," "The National Gazette," "Southern Patriot," and "Richmond Enquirer." I cannot quote from them as I could wish; but hear what *The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer* says:

"Finally, the whole territory (Texas), may become the possession of some foreign power, which the United States could not see, without uneasiness and apprehension, &c. If there were a couple of hundred miles of land, barren territory between the United States and Texas as there are between Texas and Mexico, we should be entirely safe; but the contrary is the fact. We step from the line of one rich country into another. There can be no doubt, therefore, that if Mexico will sell the territory on reasonable terms, the United States should purchase. The present deranged state of the Mexican finances, affords a reasonable ground of belief, that a purchase of that territory might be effected without much sacrifice—indeed, no sacrifice at all; for the purchases already made by the government have paid for themselves, and so will the province of Texas in a few years."

Now, let us notice the press's opposition to it: The Delaware Journal says: "We are not aware of any particular objection to this project, save the simple fact, that we have more territory than we know what to do with."

The Rhode Island Journal says: "Texas, is a delightful region," &c. &c.; "and, if we were in want of Territory, might, doubtless, at this time, be advantageously purchased of the Mexican Government. The United States are, however, not in want of Territory." &c.

The New York American says: "With the immense benefits before our eyes, secured to the United States by the acquisition of Louisiana, we should be cautious in pronouncing against the expediency of endeavoring to obtain for a fair equivalent so fine a province as Texas, and which runs in, in various parts, upon what may, perhaps, not be improperly called, our National Boundaries, &c., yet the unjust and unwise policy of the Government." &c.

The Virginia Free Press says: "The scheme is magnificent, but we doubt whether it is founded in wisdom. Our Territory is already sufficiently extended." &c.

The New Jersey State Gazette says: "We've Territory enough." &c.

Niles' Register is neutral; urges the great importance, &c., and mentions, that "various publications in other papers, especially of those in Nashville, strongly indicate that such determination has been formed, and the embarrassed situation of Mexico is urged for the immediate accomplishment of the project." &c.

Now mark, that in all that is said on either side, not one word is said of our breach of faith to Spain; not one! And mark too the moderation and dignity—the National considerations which enter the discussions of the first presses in the Union in all parts of the country. But how is it now, when the fell spirit of political abolitionism, is abroad in the land—and when politicians, aspiring to the highest posts of dignity and honor, quail and buckle to the haughty Moloch, &c. I must pass rapidly on.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, in the same paper reply to the R. Enquirer and say, "Is it not too much, that the Enquirer, &c., should charge us with attempting to raise up the vilest of prejudice? What have we done, to merit this libel? We have said, it may be replied, that the question of the annexation of Texas is of momentous consequence, for good or evil—And is not? We have doubted whether it may not too widely enlarge our boundaries, and may it not? Is there anything criminal or offensive in the attempt to examine, or in the inviting others to examine, the merits of a measure of this magnitude?" &c.

Not a word about breach of faith, secrecy, &c.—not one!

The National Intelligencer of September 29, 1829. The Editors say, "It is a subject for speculation, how far the actual condition of affairs in Mexico will have the effect to mar the proposed negotiation for the purchase of Texas. It is likely that the Government of Mexico, which has so long pertinaciously refused to ratify an ordinary commercial convention, concluded under its authority, would graciously entertain a proposition, to dismember the Republic on one half of its territory?"

"If the Government of Mexico be willing (which is quite probable) to sell the territory of Texas, it may still be out of its power to do so, from the want of concurrence on the part of the other branches of the Government." &c.

The National Intelligencer of October 5th, 1829, contains some further extracts of the public press in relation to the re-annexation of Texas, of which these are specimens:

The Newark (N. J.) Sentinel: "Its bold projector is said to be the Hon Mr. Benton, Senator from Missouri, who is openly advocating the measure in a series of numbers, now issuing from the Beacon, published at St. Louis."

These are doubtless the essays over the signature of "La Salle," of which Col. B. speaks in his letter in the Globe.

The Kennebec Journal says: "It might be better to purchase it, than let pass into the hands of an European power, but we are inclined to doubt, whether any further accession of territory to the United States is desirable."

The Ohio State Journal says, "Will no doubt render its acquisition on fair and honorable terms, a popular measure in the Western country, and more particularly so at the present moment."

The Winchester Virginian is against the measure, but far from denouncing the invasion, as opposing any obstacle to its accomplishment, exclaims itself in this strong language: "All will agree in this, that it is desirable to possess ourselves of Texas at all, a state of things more propitious than the present, to its acquisition upon just and honorable terms, cannot be presented."

And the National Intelligencer itself, in this very number, far from taking ground against the measure, on account of our Treaty obligations to Spain, ministers to the Richmond Enquirer this rebuke, for charging it with the purpose of being against it on any ground—denying that it has said so, and repelling such an inference. It quotes from the Enquirer, as follows: "The Intelligencer would defend it if

it can, and will oppose it if it be effected;" and then replies, "What authority has the Enquirer for saying that we would defend the negotiation for Texas, or that we shall oppose it if it be effected? We have not said so, &c.—We are open to conviction." &c.

Thus we see that neither Col. Benton, nor one Democrat in the nation—that neither the National Intelligencer, nor one press in the nation, opposes the measure, either because the acquisition is attempted by Treaty—because the negotiations are secret—because the public sentiment has not been made known—or because it would involve war or a breach of faith with Spain, by negotiating such a Treaty without her consent! Hence, it is to infer, to make the parallel complete between the status of the negotiations in 1829 and in 1844, it would be necessary that Santa Anna, with 5,000 troops should be in the heart of Texas, with a blockading fleet upon its coast, with preparations for a further invasion of 10,000 other troops, with the avowed purpose of thorough subjugation, and entire reconquest; and even then, Col. Benton must have pressed the negotiations, maintained that acquisition should have been made by treaty; that it was no objection, that the negotiations were secret, or that public sentiment was not known; that it could neither involve a war nor breach of faith with Mexico—to have been consistent with the positions he occupied in 1829. And just so should have been the course of the whole American press, from the Aroostook to the Balize. But, as I've said, I've no leisure for comments now.

RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE.

THE SADDLE ON THE RIGHT HORSE.

In the Richmond Whig of the 11th inst., the reader will find the two following paragraphs:

"COLONEL THOMAS JEFFERSON RANDOLPH.—The Charlottesville Advocate represents this gentleman as having charged Mr. Clay, in a speech delivered at Albemarle Court, (3d June), with having cursed Col. Polk."

"Colonel Randolph ought to know, if he does not, that the alleged language was used by G. C. CLAY OF ALABAMA, a Loco Peco member of Congress, and not by HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY."

No such thing! Clay of Alabama is a political friend of Polk. Therefore, he would be the last man to utter such words of profanity in relation to Polk: "Go home, God damn you, where you belong." But Mr. C. C. Clay of Alabama, has himself come forward to nail the charge to the counter, in the following letter.

"HUNTSVILLE, May 7th, 1844.

"DEAR SIR: Yours of the 29th ult., calling my attention to an article published in the Alabama Journal of the 24th ult., from the Rochester Democrat, has been duly received; and I appreciate the friendly motives which prompted your communication."

"This is a second attempt to transfer to me the profane expressions recited in the article alluded to, which were originally charged to Henry Clay of Kentucky, as having been used by him, at the bar of the House of Representatives, when Mr. Speaker Polk gave the casting vote on the Mississippi contested election, between Messrs. Prentice and Word, and Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, during the session of 1837-38. I think on the month of February. The charge was made against Henry Clay, in some of the newspapers in Washington city, immediately after that contested election was decided,—but so far as I know, neither then nor at any other time did any newspaper or individual of city pretend to charge me with the language referred to. But, seven months afterwards, perhaps in April or May, 1838, my attention was called to the article, which seemed to be Editorial in the N. York Commercial Advertiser, and which assumed authority for exonerating Henry Clay and fixing this charge on me, pretty much after the manner of the article to which you refer. I immediately addressed a letter to the editor of that paper, in substance pronouncing the charge on me false and slanderous, and demanding the name of his author or informant. He published my letter, withdrew the charge, and I think said he had made it on the authority of a newspaper published in one of the interior towns of New York, which I do not now distinctly recollect, perhaps, the same Rochester Democrat. My letter was published in many of the newspapers at the time and seemed to put the matter at rest. I was content and gave myself no further trouble on the subject."

The Editor of the Rochester Democrat exempts Mr. Clay of Kentucky, on the ground that 'he was a member of the Senate, and had nothing to do with the business of the House. If he had been well informed, he might have exculpated me on the same ground; for I, too, was a member of the Senate, and not of the House, as his article intimates.—And I may add, that I was not in the House of Representatives at the time or on the occasion, when the profane language was said to have been used; nor was I in Washington, but in Philadelphia, having been called thither by the ill health of a member of my family."

"I regret that I have not been able to lay my hands on any paper containing my letter to the editor of the Commercial Advertiser, and his remarks thereupon, or I should have enclosed it, as a sufficient refutation of the calumny. I hope some editor, friendly to truth, will republish it."

"You are at liberty to make such use of this letter as you may think proper."

"With great respect,
"Your friend and obt. serv't.
"C. C. CLAY."

"Gen. C. M. JACKSON, Montgomery, Ala." Nor was it Mr. Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, who used this political exculpation. But that "same old con." H. Clay of Kentucky, as appears by the following card from Mr. Gholson, a member of the House of Representatives from Mississippi, and published at the time in the Globe:

A CARD—"Being called on, I deem it my duty to state, that yesterday, in the House of Representatives, immediately after the Speaker (James K. Polk) gave the casting vote on the Mississippi election question, that Hon. Henry Clay, looking in the direction of the Speaker, exclaimed, "Go home, God damn you! where you belong!" These epithets were uttered just as the Speaker gave his vote. Mr. Clay was standing near the Western entrance to the Hall, and close to the bar of the House. I was standing within five feet of Mr. Clay. Mr. Chaney of Ohio, sitting in his seat, was so near Mr. Clay, that he heard his remark, and immediately committed it to writing. Mr. Gallup of New York was standing near, and heard the same remark very distinctly."

"S. J. GHOLSON.
"Washington, February 6, 1838."

It is well, indeed, that the friends of Mr. Clay are ashamed of such language, and no wonder, that they are attempting to shuffle it off from him—even in the face of the contemporary record. But there stands a monument of his decency and his taste. Dr. a man's bi-vue, if it could be contradicted, that Mr. Swank White would not have called for some d-m-sal from his "anointed chieftain?"

Counterfeiter Arrested.—Geo. Reader, a Mormon preacher, was arrested at St. Louis on the 31st ult., for attempting to pass counterfeit coin. In his pockets were found instruments for burning and finishing counterfeit coin, and a license for preaching, under Joe Smith's hand and seal.—Plebeian

From the Baltimore Republican & Argus.

DEMOCRACY.

The principles of Democracy have for their foundation the purest system of unadulterated morality. They assimilate in wonderful harmony with the omnipotent laws that regulate the natural world. There is no leveling principle in the self government of man. It is no where taught in the republican code that the poor should be arrayed against the rich. Mutual dependence, with a sacred regard to individual rights is alone demanded. The moral evidence of Democracy is seen in the sacrificial spirit with which every patent machine is opposed, that promises speedy wealth at the cost of endangering the rights of mankind. It is jealous of a concentrated power in any shape. Submitting with composure to the inheritance of a fallen race, their only aim is to place labor upon its appropriate platform. They look upon the bread earned by the sweat of the brow as equally pure to the "sumptuous feasts" flowing from "the honored falsehoods of a profession, or the honest cheatery of trade," whilst they willingly admit in all the vocations of life there are men who do honor to their professions. Industry is a vital principle of Democracy. Economy in the administration of public affairs, frugality in the private relations of life are its hand maidens. The friends of free principles acknowledge their hostility to individual or national luxury; they admit an anxious desire to make labor honored in its observance. They are enemies to all that enervates. They prefer a gradual but permanent national prosperity, to an artificial appearance of wealth and power accumulated by monopolies, and mammoth chartered privileges. The one looks to the perpetuity of freedom, the other in their opinion plants the seeds of early and certain decay.

They are opposed to dangerous, and doubtful experiment, which they elevate the present generation, by entailing upon the future a risk of their rights and privileges. They contend that power belongs to the mass of the people; and in defending that power they war against the wealth of their more fortunate neighbor. They know that their own principles teach that honest enterprise, and economy, will give the greatest means of usefulness, and a corresponding influence. They honor intellect. Superior mental power, properly directed has always been cherished by the people. Mind, however lofty, cannot with them apologize for the absence of principle. They favor a fair competition in every avocation of life. The Republican code contends that the true aristocracy of life should be based upon moral and individual worth. As conduct is destiny, so should it be the passport to respectability. If we express our indignation that some spoiled child of fortune should be insulted; if asked if he had ever done a day's work? or she had made a loaf of bread? (when perhaps their father had been raised in a horse stable, and their mother in a kitchen, and none the worse for it,) our adversaries cry out—You are arraying the poor against the rich. This is gross injustice. All parties should unite in maintaining the integrity, and honor of labor. In this false pride, this more than weakness, less than crime of our common nature, lays the germ of more evil to our free institutions than open attacks upon the Constitution. Upon the education, habits, and morals of the people rest at last the final hopes of liberty.

I have said that the principles of Democracy rigidly adhered to, have a striking resemblance to the wise and beautiful system that regulates the laws of nature; and in this way, it opposes all gross cuts to national wealth that are even suspected of being dangerous to the ultimate liberty of the human race. It constrains us to the original simplicity of our fathers, and to labor by degrees for wealth and happiness, either individually or as a collected people. I will illustrate my meaning in the language of the illustrious Randolph. Who says: In all beneficial changes in the natural world, and the sentiment is illustrated by one of the most beautiful effusions of imagination and genius that I ever read—in all these changes, which are the works of an all wise, all seeing, and superintending Providence, as in the insensible gradation by which the infant bud expands into manhood; and from manhood into serenity; or, if you will, to caducity itself. You find nature never working but by gradual and imperceptible changes; you cannot see the object move, but take your eye from it awhile, and, like the index of the clock, you can see that it has moved. The old proverb says, "God works good, and always by degrees. The devil on the other hand; is bent on mischief, and always in a hurry." The only commentary I shall make on this, is that our adversaries have always worked faster than we have.

BANNER WARD.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore, shall be moderate.

April 11, 1843

TEMP

MEDICAL.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr. McKenzie, nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, June 5, 1844.

64-F.

MEDICAL.

DR. AVERY WILLIAMS, having permanently located himself in the Town of Charlotte, would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of the Town and vicinity. From several years experience in the practice of his profession, he feels confident of giving perfect satisfaction. Letters of reference will be given to those who may require them. Dr. Williams may for the present be found at the Charlotte Hotel.

March 29, 1844.

Caution.

THE public are cautioned against trading for two notes of hand, given to the undersigned by Hugh Haigood. The one made payable to A. Armour, is for about \$63; the one made payable to H. Sparrow, not recollected—both dated in February 1843. Said notes are lost, or mislaid, and their payment to any one but the undersigned is hereby forbidden.

May 17, 1844.

ARTHUR ARMOUR,
HIRAM SPARROW.

653

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this Office.



JEFFERSONIAN

Charlotte, North Carolina,
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1844.

Democratic Republican Nomination

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Col. Michael Hoke, of Lincoln.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

For Senate—JOHN WALKER.

For Commons—JOHN KIRK.

ROBERT LEONDS.

JAS. A. DUNN.

"The great popular party is already almost in possession of the banner which is leading to its final triumph. The few that still lag, will soon be rallied under the ample folds; on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETIREMENT; and a STRICT adherence to the constitution. Victory in such a cause will be the great and glorious triumph of the principles we faithfully and firmly adhere to; and if it is achieved, much will be added to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—John C. Calhoun.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS N. AL EXANDER, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg County, at the next August election.

We are authorized to announce CALEB N. WHITE, Esq., as the People's Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Cabarrus county, at the next August election.

We are authorized by the friends of Capt. P. J. Wilson, to announce him as a candidate, for Major General of the 4th Division of North Carolina militia, in the place of Gen. Edney, resigned.

Our paper has been delayed one day, owing to the 4th of July. Editor, and all connected with the Press, took a holiday, and tried to spend as joyfully as possible the anniversary of our Independence.

Another grand Mass Meeting has been held in New York, equal, if not superior in numbers, to the one held there some months since. The Democracy of the Empire State are fully aroused, and aware of the important crisis in the history of our country. Their present exertions, their fervor and confidence afford the surest omens of our success in the great political battle-field of the Union. We will publish an account of this meeting from the New York Tribune, together with a speech of Hon. M. B. Brinkerhoff on the occasion.

Mr. Archer, one of the U. S. Senators from Virginia, avowed before the adjournment of Congress, that if the Whigs came into power, he intended to bring forward a bill to alter the present naturalization laws;—In other words he would do what the native American party desired in their late petition to Congress. What are we to have next after this revival of the old "Alien law?"

The Boston Post says, "There are a good many whigs in New England who cannot vote for Mr. Clay; and we hear that several respectable and influential whigs in this City, have signified as much."

Thirty three new democratic papers, have been started, since the meeting of the National Convention.

The Hon. John Lumpkin has been nominated as the Democratic candidate to represent the 5th Congressional district in Georgia.

A writer for the Post, states that there is a likeness of Henry Clay, in one of the print shops in New York, with the following endorsement:

"I think the engraving of Mr. Wise's full length portrait of me, an admirable likeness, and presents the original in a fine and favorite attitude."—H. CLAY.

"Washington, April 29th, 1844."

We are glad to see by the Highland Messenger, that the people of that section are taking a lively interest, in the success of the Mecklenburg Monumental Association. We sincerely hope, that our citizens will arouse themselves, and duly appreciate the importance of this noble enterprise. It is high time, that the character of our revolutionary fathers, should be preserved from the sneers of defamers, and handed down in its pristine purity, to the latest generation. The following shows the feelings of the people in the upper country.

From the Highland Messenger.

Mecklenburg Monumental Association.—A public appeal to the liberality of the citizens of Henderson county will be made at Hendersonville on the 4th of July next. The object of which is to raise funds to erect a monument at Mecklenburg in commemoration of the spot where the first declaration of independence was made and signed. It is hoped that no true hearted Carolinian will suffer his bones to rest beneath his soil without having given something, however little, to this praiseworthy and highly commendable object. Many of our wealthy citizens are ought to give liberally, but we are not able for what they may be disposed to cheerfully

contribute, not as charity, but as a duty they owe to their country. To the ladies of Henderson we appeal with confidence.

Donations will be thankfully received at any time, in behalf of the association, by Col. John Baxter or J. M. Edney, who have been duly authorized and will cheerfully attend to the same.

J. M. E.

June 25, 1844.

The following excellent letter upon the subject of a National Bank, originally addressed to the editors of the Baltimore Republican, we would recommend to our readers. As the sentiments of the writer, coincide with those of every consistent Democrat, as they are couched in such excellent language, we give the letter without any addition or comment of our own.

Messrs. Editors: In the great political campaign of 1840, when the modern whiggies marched with their mocked log cabins swayed hard cider, and sang the praises of Tip and Ty the question of a National Bank was carefully concealed from the "public eye;" now they advocate such a Bank as one of their favorite measures, and expect to ride into place and power on this federal hobby. The question is fairly before the nation, and it belongs to the sovereign people to decide between Clay and a mammoth Bank on the one part, and the pure standard bearers of Democracy, POLK and DALLAS, with a constitutional currency—or Bank notes convertible into gold and silver, on the other part. It does not require a prophet's pen to write how an intelligent people will act. They have not forgotten the tremendous efforts by bribing and corruption, of the last monster Bank to perpetuate its reign; nor the spirit of wild speculation it infused into the communities where it operated for political effect; the evils of which were felt by industrious citizens, widows and orphans, who have been deceived by the leading Whigs in relation to its condition;—the numbers who were reduced to indigence, having all their savings invested in its stock. They have not forgotten the "great embodiment of whiggery," the champion of another corrupt institution, was its retained advocate; the legal adviser of the managers of that Bank, who squandered millions of dollars to put down democracy, by endeavoring to put down the man of the people's choice. And they know that what has been done once, may, under like circumstances, be done again. Should Clay be elected, and a bank established, its federal whig managers would assuredly follow in the footsteps of their predecessors—enter the same wide gate, and follow in the same broad road which leadeth to destruction. But is a United States Bank required for any useful purpose? Our State Banks, since they became disentangled from the claws of the old monster, are in a solvent, healthy condition; they have abundance of specie to redeem their issues; individuals requiring discounts can obtain as much money as they require on business paper; indeed, the State Banks cannot get as much paper to discount as will enable them to pay their stockholders a legal interest. Then, where is the necessity of a National Bank? Our currency is sound; our foreign and domestic exchanges regulated by trade (the only true regulator,) nearly at par. What object can the wire working whigs have in endeavoring to establish another United States Bank? The old federal motive—that such an institution, in their hands is a great political engine, by which they could perpetuate their power. Reader, would a mammoth Bank be of any advantage to you? If you are a working man, a mechanic, or a farmer, would you be benefited by its existence? Would it discount your paper? Would it possess power to break any State Bank;—to make money plenty in one section of country, and to throw mechanics out of employment in another, by making money scarce. The very government of the nation would be under its control! Instead of such a Bank being an advantage, it would be as great a curse as could be saddled on the nation; and the greatest enemy to the principles of Democracy that the opponents of equal rights and equal privileges, could possibly establish in our happy country. As this question may be resumed in another communication, I would seriously say to the intelligent reader, oppose with all your might the election of such a man as Henry Clay; and sustain with all your heart the election of Col. J. K. POLK, selected by yourselves, out of your own ranks, who will carry out in his administration, the true principles of Democracy—principles which will perpetuate our civil and religious liberties, and promote the best interests of all classes of the community—the working man, the mechanic, the farmer, the manufacturer and the merchant.

W. would call the attention of our readers, to the subjoined extracts from a letter of Mr. DALLAS, touching the subject of a National Bank. He has been charged, with voting for the re-charter of a U. S. Bank, but did so, as every one conversant with his history knows, under instructions from his legislature. His opinions have been often freely expressed, but at no time, in clearer language, than in the following:

Mr. Dallas represented Pennsylvania in the Senate of 1832 and '33. During this time the bill to extend the charter of the Bank came before Congress, and Mr. Dallas complied with his instructions. But that the Democracy of the United States may become acquainted with the opinions of Mr. Dallas, we make the following extracts from a letter of his to a Democratic Committee of Smithfield, Pa., dated June 7, 1836, in which he refers to the bill extending the charter and sustains the veto of General Jackson.

"The bill passed both houses of Congress, but met from the Roman tribune who filled the Executive office, in whose elevation I had taken an active part, and from the great current of whose policy and spirit the Democracy of America expected the wonders of renovation and reform he has since achieved, a signal and overwhelming veto."

"From the moment of the veto, the enraged board, heretofore discreet and plausible, tore off the mask, stripped itself rapidly of all disguise, and under the flimsy pretext of being first assailed, entered with a bluster into the arena of political strife. The chief magistrate of the Union became the mark of its contumely and vindictive thrusts. Town meetings were convened to exasperate party. Bank banners were paraded on every election ground.—Official mail-coaches equally arrogant and inflammatory were issued. Legislation was to be overawed, the citizens intimidated, the active franchise depreciated or controlled, the country revolutionized!—This was a process of recharter which seemed to prostitute the powers and to defeat the purpose of the corporation. It involved practices and pretensions utterly irreconcilable with what were well known to me to have been the pure objects and democratic principles of its founders. It gave reality at once to the vivid pictures drawn in Congress of the ambitious tendencies and dangerous influences

of such a moneyed agent. It threw me irresistibly back upon the pledge which, as a republican Senator, I had openly given in that high sphere of representation, duty. AND I WITNESSED AND SHARED WITH PRIDE the manly, VIGOROUS, AND TRIUMPHANT RESISTANCE, by which its usurpations were ENCOUNTERED AND FINALLY PROSTRATED."

"But uncompromising hostility to any Bank which shall start from its prescribed path and strict subordination, shall venture to mingle in politics, and shall, covertly or boldly, formally or informally, gather, exasperate or lead party for the attainment of its ends, is, in my estimation, an imperative obligation upon those who desire to perpetuate the virtue and freedom which characterize our social and political system."

"THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA CAN NEVER AGAIN INCUR THE RISK OF A NATIONAL BANK."

"Providence among its numerous merciful dispensations, ordained this struggle to occur, while yet enough of primitive Democracy and revolutionary energy remained to secure its issues at a time when the watch tower was tenanted by one whose lofty patriotism attracted unbounded confidence, while from his stern inflexible purpose the efforts of intimidation, clamor or blandishment withdrew defeated and unavailing."

We give below an extract from a Western paper, that shows how strong and energetic is the feeling of the Democracy in that section. The names of POLK and DALLAS, are sweeping away every vestige of Federalism there with the rapidity of the prairie fire:

Is it all well.—With the Democracy, ALL'S WELL! The stirring notes of preparation for the battle, are heard from the Adirondack to the Rio del Norte, and from the shores of the Atlantic to the Far West. The shouts from the myriads of the lion-hearted Democracy come up from the valleys and down from the hill tops with—"ALL'S WELL!" An enthusiasm never witnessed since the days of Old Hickory, is pervading the country. The response to the nomination, is that which strengthens the hand and gladdens the heart of every true Democrat! The candidates are new men—men whose talents are unquestionable—whose capabilities are not doubted, and whose integrity is proved even by their opponents. Men whose moral and religious character is above reproach. Democrats of the old school, tried and faithful, and in every way worthy and well qualified."

How is it with our opponents? Their leader the "great embodiment," the people have set in judgment upon him time and again; and they whose right is to decide, have set their seal of condemnation upon him. Since the nomination of Polk and Dallas, some of the knowing ones of the Whig party, if we may be permitted to accredit their own statements, fairly tremble at the "signs of the times."

Dayton (Ohio) Miamian.

We give below, an extract of a letter from a gentleman of South Carolina:

"I see by the Courier, that you are all fond of Polk in Charleston, the Red Clay and Soil with us appears uncongenial to its growth." Although (in your view) your "Clay and Soil" is not congenial to "Polk," yet it seems it can bear Hickory Poles with Polk and Dallas hanging around them, waited by the salubrious breezes of the mountains of Tennessee and the soft Sea breezes of South Carolina, by which I have no doubt that the "Clay and Soil" of North Carolina will in less than two months be reclaimed, and made even more productive of its native growth (Polk) than ever before, and at the Ballot box will plant a stake that will take deep root in its reclaimed "Clay and Soil" and by the 4th of March next will spread its branches over every State and Territory of the United States and Texas, then to administer Governmental Justice, throughout our great country, under whose limbs no unjust Tariff, no unjust distribution of the public money and no unconstitutional U. S. Bank, will be able to subsist. But "Free Trade, Low Duties, no Debt, separation from Banks, Economy, Retirement, and a strict construction of the Constitution" will flourish under his mighty branches, and luxuriant leaves, and the "Rip van winkle of the South" being waked up will bear fruit that will not only honour her youthful and glorious days of '75, but also of '44. Nine cheers for North Carolina."

Communications.

FOR THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

At a meeting of Delegates and citizens from the Counties of Iredell, Mecklenburg, Lincoln and Catawba, held at Beatties Ford, on the 22d of June, 1844. On motion of G. F. Davidson, ANDREW SPRINGS of Mecklenburg Co., was called to the Chair, and WILLIAM M. SHIPP and G. T. EMBERSON, appointed Secretaries. Whereupon,

On motion of Bartlett Shipp, the Chairman selected the following committee, viz: William Knox, Rufus Reid and G. F. Davidson, of Iredell—D. L. Torrence, Saml. Black and James Nantz, of Mecklenburg—B. Shipp, Dr. Wm. McLean and Dr. Wm. Johnston, of Lincoln—Alex'r. McCorcle, Abasalom Sherrill and Henry Ashbury of Catawba, to ascertain and fix upon the boundaries for a new County.

The said Committee after retiring a short time reported the following boundaries, viz:

Beginning either at the mouth of Dutchmans Creek, or at Thompsons ford on the Catawba River, running a direct line to a large rock on the top of a Hill, south of Richard Rankin's House, thence to the 11 mile post in the Gap of the mountain, thence with the mountain to Leppers Creek, with the Creek to the base of Clubs Mountain, thence with the main ridge dividing the waters of Leppers and Killian's Creek's to the 9 mile post on the Road from Lincoln to Beatties Ford, thence to the head of Anderson's Creek, then to the top of Anderson's Mountain, thence with the mountain to its termination at Mountain Creek, thence a direct line to the north corner of Wm Neill's land, on the Catawba river, then across the River to the north-west corner of the School district about 1/2 mile above Sherrill's ford, thence a direct line to the 11 mile post on the road from Shepherds Roads to Statesville, thence to the Rowan line at the head of Clodfelter's mill dam, thence with the Rowan line to the Cabarrus line, thence with the Cabarrus line to the Mecklenburg line at a point opposite Mrs. Park's plantation, then to J. C. Montgomery's place on the main road from Charlotte to Statesville, thence a direct line to the Bridge on McDowell's Creek on the Road from Charlotte to Beatties ford, thence with said Creek to the Catawba River, and down the river to the beginning.

The following resolutions were then proposed and adopted.

Resolved, That Memorials be presented to the next Legislature by the citizens of Iredell, Mecklen-

burg, Lincoln and Catawba, praying the Legislature to lay off a new County, to be called Graham or any other suitable name, so as to embrace the aforesaid boundaries as near as practicable, and that this Report accompany the same.

Resolved, That the Court House be located at the Forks of the road at Mrs. Brevard's or some convenient point near thereunto, on the main road from said fork to Beatties ford, and that the town be called Brevard in honor of Dr. Ephraim Brevard, who drew the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Charlotte and Lincoln papers.

A. SPRINGS, Chm'n.

WILLIAM M. SHIPP, } Secretaries.
G. T. EMBERSON, }

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Mr. Editor: I am not as conversant with the subject of which I am about to speak as many others of my own acquaintance, and what I may say, I intend as mere hints and suggestions. It is proposed to form at Charlotte a miners association; the form and Constitution of such an association must be left to those persons who may organize it. Charlotte is the centre of the gold mining region of our State, and even here the gold of South Carolina finds its way. The depositor brings his gold to the Mint, he is often an operator, or if not, he is one who is intimately acquainted with the owner or the operator of a gold mine; this place is the only one where the miners and all those who are interested in gold mines come, and here too the practical labouring miner comes for intelligence where he can get work, the nature of the ground he is to work, and the value of his wages. It is proposed to institute an association with officers whose business it will be to collect all the information they can concerning the mines, where hands are wanted, the wages they will give, what amount of labour per diem required, so that if a miner out of employ should enquire here for such information he might at once obtain it or at all events, he might be sent in a direction where he would be sure to find it. And as an important adjunct of this association it is suggested that minerals be collected from the various mines and information from the contributors be solicited as to the character of the Geological formation where such specimens were found; to be precise in describing the wall containing and supporting the vein, and a definite and accurate mineralogical description of the rocks in which the gold may be imbedded and a full disclosure of every fact by which the mineral wealth of country can or may be developed so that individuals and the public be benefited. Surveys of mines as mapped by underground surveyors, should be zealously sought after and carefully preserved among the archives of such an institution; in this way a mine that may be abandoned may be resumed after an indefinite period of time and the labour and knowledge already acquired, be preserved and transmitted to those who may wish to work the same vein or mine hereafter. The expense of sustaining such an association would and must necessarily be small. Postage is the only item we have to satisfy; and the Secretary who may have the care of such an association, should be paid for his time and trouble, and if we in the course of time by the generous contribution of the members of our association be possessed of a cabinet worth seeing, the liberal and generous might give a trip for that pleasure and gratification.

Mr. Editor: About eighteen months ago a daughter of mine, aged about 7 years, had the misfortune to get into her windpipe a persimmon seed. Fearing the effect, every thing was done to try and relieve her, but no remedy could reach the disorder, and her health was fast giving way. Believing that nothing could ensure a cure but a resort to the knife, application was made to Dr. Thomas Harris, of Charlotte, to perform the operation of Tracheotomy. On the 6th day of April last, Dr. Harris, assisted by Drs. J. F. Gilmer, C. J. Fox and E. W. Martin, performed the operation with entire success; and I am rejoiced to say that my daughter is fast regaining her former health. I think it nothing but justice to the operator to let the public know that a chance for the saving of life from so distressing a calamity is within the reach of the citizens of this section of country without seeking it elsewhere.

S. MCKINLEY.

June, 1844.

From the Baltimore Argus.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

Our political opponents would have the public to believe that a high protective duty upon imported products is of advantage to the great body of the community, and that the higher the duty is, the greater is the advantage resulting from it. The idea is too preposterous to admit of its being entertained by any intelligent, reflecting and unprejudiced mind. A very slight consideration of the subject is sufficient to show its absolute absurdity.

To give the protection asked for, it is necessary to raise the duty so high as to exclude entirely the foreign article. The foreign and domestic articles cannot be both needed at the same time, and unless the foreign be raised so high in price by high duties as to compel the public to prefer the domestic, there is no such protection given to the latter as is demanded by wealthy manufacturers of our country. Where the duty is raised so high as to give the desired protection, by the exclusion of foreign products, commerce is cut off to an extent equal to that protection, or the foreign articles are smuggled into the country. To that extent our shipping interest is destroyed, and the revenue of the nation reduced. Our shipping interest being thus destroyed, our sailors, ship builders, boat-builders, block makers, and all others connected with that interest, are either driven from our shores or driven to other pursuits, to the injury of those who are now engaged in them.

To the same extent, also, are foreign markets for our products destroyed, because the people of other countries cannot afford to purchase our products, unless they are enabled to pay for them in the surplus products of their own.

And what then is the consequence? Our farmers, mechanics and laboring men generally, are compelled to pay a higher—a much higher price upon all the articles which are protected by the exclusively high duties; while the prices of all the articles they have to sell will be greatly reduced, or lost entirely by perishing in their hands, in consequence of the loss of foreign markets.

And what then? After having been stripped of their means, by having been compelled to pay greatly increased

prices for the articles they consume, and of overgrown capitalists engaged in speculation, and deprived of an opportunity to reap the fruits of their labor or skill, they must be called upon by the tax-gatherer to pay out of their pocket money to defray the expenses of National Government; for this would become necessary in consequence of the loss of the revenue arising from duties on imports.

Thus should we see the country reduced in a measure to the condition of England. The people reduced to poverty and distress, and borne down by direct tax, to pamper the pride and feed the vanity of a haughty aristocracy of wealth.

Such is the natural and necessary tendency of one of the measures which is eagerly sought for, and strenuously advocated by our political opponents; and it behooves the people to ponder well upon the subject, and consider well what their duty to themselves, to their children, to the country and to posterity, requires them to do in the approaching contest. By supporting the Whigs, with their ridiculous notions of a high protective tariff against the pauper labor of England, they will reduce to pauperism very many of the laborers of our own country; but by supporting the Democrats and their measures, they will aid in the establishment of equal laws, equal rights, and equal protection, and promote the prosperity of the country, and the happiness of the people. All we ask of them is to reflect well upon the subject, and act according to the dictates of a sound judgment and unprejudiced mind; being well assured that if they do so, they will give their support to the party which is contending for the rights of the many against the encroachments of the few.

Circumstances of recent occurrences, and especially of the Texan interest in the city of New Orleans, lead us to apprehend that this election will go against the Whigs; not doubting, nevertheless, that the vote of Louisiana will be given, when the time comes, in favor of the Whig candidates for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency.—Nat. Intell.

This is only preparing their friends for a defeat, and to enable them, if possible, to bear it with a good grace. As to the "circumstances of recent occurrences," that's "all in my eye;" for these "recent occurrences," have taken place in several elections in Louisiana State, and Orleans city, on that occasion the Democracy showed that they were on the increase rapidly. If the "Texan interest" is to have so powerful an effect on the election in that State on Monday next, why will it not have the same effect against Mr. Clay, who is the opposing candidate of that "interest?" The fact is, the coon's dead; and we only wait the time to "carry him out and bury him decently."—Balt. Argus.

THE TYLER VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.—The Madisonian of Saturday the 22d ult. says:

"As numerous communications have been received by the Committee, relative to the candidate for the Vice Presidency, we are authorized to say that the result will, ere long, be made known to our friends. And when promulgated, we may venture to predict that it will meet the hearty concurrence of all the advocates of "Tyler and Texas."

"We have only to add that it is confidently expected the friends of the administration everywhere will be found when the signal for battle is given, with arms in their hands, and their 'flint' well 'picked.' And instead of being 'shot down' as some of their enemies have predicted, they may rely upon it that a very different destiny awaits them."

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

John Tyler, President of the U. S. was married on the 26th ult. in the City of New York by the Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, to Miss Julia Gardiner, eldest daughter of the late David Gardiner, Esq., who was killed on board of the Princeton. She is said to be rich and accomplished.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, the 2d instant, by the Rev. H. B. Cunningham, May, Joseph W. Hampton, late Editor of the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, to Miss Cynthia Roscinda, daughter of the late Robert Wilson, Esq., of Hopewell, Mecklenburg county.

We acknowledge the reception of our "fee," in the shape of a very nice piece of cake, about the size of a large dining plate. Thank you kind friends; may the sun of your happiness and prosperity never set in this world;—and, as 'tis said the uplifts of the pure in heart are sealed in Heaven: may yours never be broken till you are safely at rest, in that world of unfading bliss.

College Commencement.

THE Annual Commencement at Davidson College will be on Thursday, the 25th of July.—The Examination of the Students, previous to commencement, will be on Friday the 19th, and on Monday and Tuesday the 22d and 23d. The speeches by members of the Literary societies, will be delivered on Wednesday the 24th, and the annual Oration to the Societies, on Thursday, by the Rev. H. B. Cunningham.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do; Gold guards and fob chains and keys; breast-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, pen and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and table Knives.—Low for cash. T. TROTTER.
Charlotte, April 19, 1844.

William Hunter, BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous publisher for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price.
December 9, 1843.

Notice.

ALL persons who hold my receipts as Constable of Mecklenburg county, N. C., for papers to collect are hereby notified to produce said papers before me, at any time until the 15th instant, and from the 8th of July to next August Superior Court, at the Charlotte Hotel, in the town of Charlotte, for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar hereafter, as I intend to move out of this State early in the fall of this year.

T. R. HUGHES.
65-r

June 11, 1844.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly dispatched at this Office.



POETRY.

DEATH OF CILLEY—THE CONTRAST.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

The mother sat beside the fire,
Well trimmed it was, and bright,
While fondly moaned the forest pines;
Amid that wintry night.

She heard them not—those wind swept pines,
For o'er a scroll she hung,
That bore her husband's voice of love,
As when that love was young.

And thrice her son, beside her knee,
Besought her favoring eye,
And thrice her lisping daughter spoke,
Before she made reply.

"O, little daughter, many a kiss,
Lurks in this treasured line,—
And boy,—a father's counsels fond,
And tender prayers are thine.

Thou hast his proud and arching brow,
Thou hast his eye of flame,—
And be the purpose of thy soul,
The sunward course the same."

Then as she drew them to her arms,
Down her fair cheek would glide,
A tear, that shone like diamond spark,
The tear of love and pride.

She took her infant from its rest,
And laid it on her knee,
"Thou ne'er hast seen thy sire," she said,
"But he'll be proud of thee."

Yes,—he'll be proud of thee, my dove,
The lily of our line,
I know what eye of blue he loves,
And such an eye is thine."

"Where is my father gone, mamma,
Why does he stay so long?"
"He's far away in Congress Hall,
Amid the noble throng.

He's in the lofty Congress Hall,
To swell the high debate,
And help to frame those righteous laws,
That make our land so great.

But ere the earliest violets bloom,
You in his arms shall be;
So go to rest my children dear,
And pray for him and me."

The snow flakes reared their drifted mount,
They buried nature deep,
Yet naught within the peaceful home,
Stirred the soft down of sleep.

For lightly, like an angel's dream,
The trance of slumber fell
Where innocence and holy love
Entwined their guardian spell.

Another eye,—another scroll,
Wot ye, what words it said?
Two words, two fearful words it bore,
"The duel! and the dead!"

The duel!—and the dead!—how dark
Was that young mother's eye,
How fearful her protracted swoon—
How wild her piercing cry.

There's many a wife, whose bosom's lord,
Is in his prime laid low—
Engulfed beneath the watery main,
While bitter tempests blow.

Or crushed amid the battle field,
Where crimson rivers flow,
Yet know they not the dreadful pang,
That dregs her cup of woe.

Who lies so powerless on her couch,
Transfixed by sorrow's sting?
Her infant in its nurse's arms,
Like a forgotten thing.

A dark haired is at her side,
He lifts his eagle eye,
"Mother they say my father's dead,
How did my father die?"

Again the spear-point in her breast!
Again that shriek of pain!
"Child thou hast risen thy mother's soul,
Speak not those words again."

Speaks not those words again my son!
What boots the fruitless care?
They're where'er she turns
On ocean, earth, or air.

They're seared upon her shrinking heart,
That bursts beneath its doom,
The duel! and the dead! they haunt
The threshold of her tomb.

So through her brief and weary years,
That broken heart she bore,
And on her pale and drooping brow
The smile sat never more.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Printing Business, at the Jeffersonian Office. One from the country would be preferred.
Jeffersonian Office,
Charlotte, April, 19, 1844.

For Rent.

THE Store house adjoining the Mansion House, formerly occupied by R. R. Taylor and recently by R. H. Shaw. It will be rented until 1st January next, or by the year. Apply to the subscriber.
THOMAS L. HUTCHISON.
June 6, 1844.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.
C. T. ALEXANDER, Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, 62.
May 27, 1844.

Spring and Summer Fashions.



ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public, that he has received his Spring and Summer Fashions;—those favoring him with their custom can be accommodated in the most fashionable style.—No pains shall be spared on his part to give general satisfaction, (GOOD FITS WARRANTED.)

His Shop will be found two doors north of Charlotte Hotel, the room formerly occupied as the Jeffersonian printing office.
April 3, 1844. 55—THP.

Catawba Springs



FOR SALE.

THIS well known establishment, including a valuable Tract of Land of
350 Acres;

A portion of which is in a high state of cultivation. As it has become a place of great resort in the summer season, by persons for their health and pleasure, and not being in a situation to keep public entertainment, I have concluded (very much against my wish) to dispose of the place, to some one who can accommodate the visitors. As the place from its location and valuable water, must continue to be a place of great resort. The land is good, well timbered and fine meadows, should any person wish to purchase a good farm, either for a private or for public entertainment cannot be better suited in the State—the location is extremely healthy. A credit of one and two years will be given, if desired. For terms, apply to either of my sons Thomas F. or Joseph W. Hampton.

THOMAS HAMPTON.
June 1, 1844.

N. B. I have concluded to rent for this season the most of my buildings to families who may wish to spend the summer, and board themselves. For terms, apply to my son T. F. Hampton, Charlotte, or to the Post Master, Catawba Springs, Catawba County, N. C. T. H.

William Hunter, BOOK-BINDER.

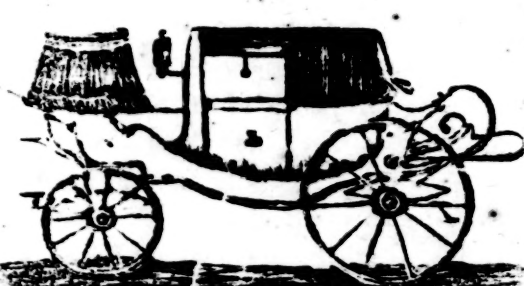
RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price.
December 9, 1843. 39—P

Strayed,

FROM the stable of the subscriber, on the 11th instant, a BAY HORSE, about 7 years old; blind in one eye, (I believe, the left). He is about 15 or 16 hands high, rides not very well, having been used entirely in harness—paces a little, has a tolerably long tail; no other marks recollected. Any one giving information which will enable me to get him again shall be liberally rewarded.
C. J. FOX.
Charlotte, March 22, 1844. 53—

"Encourage Home Industry."

Coach and Carriage



MANUFACTORY OVERMAN & TROTTER

TENDER their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement extended to them in their business heretofore, and beg leave to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in their line in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the South. They have on hand a number of vehicles of their own manufacture which they will sell on very accommodating terms, and warrant to do good service. They have

CARRIAGES, Barouches,

Buggies, Sulkeys, Carry-alls,

and every other vehicle used in this country, manufactured of the best materials and by experienced workmen. They ask those wishing such articles, to give them a call before sending elsewhere.
Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly, on moderate terms.
Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43—P.

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLN



Stage Line.

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and a satisfactory in every respect. Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincolnton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to
ISAAC ERWIN.
Dec. 30, 1843. 41—P

Dissolution.

THE Firm of HAMPTON & ALEXANDER in the Charlotte Hotel, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm will be paid to T. F. Hampton, and he will also settle all the debts of the concern.

M. W. ALEXANDER,
T. F. HAMPTON.

June 4, 1844.

THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL

WILL be kept open as heretofore by the undersigned. He hopes his past endeavors to please those who have called on him, will prove a sufficient assurance, that no exertion will be spared to give entire satisfaction to his guests.
T. F. HAMPTON.
June 4, 1844. 64—THP.

DR. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve health and cure disease, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States and has had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,	\$1 00
" Hair Tonic "	1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge "	0 50
" Carminative Balsam, large,	0 50
" " small,	0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box,	0 25
" American Hair Dye,	0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. who has no hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their entire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience that they will be found eminently successful in removing those diseases for which they are severally recommended.



ASTONISHING!!!

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puff, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health. No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually loosens the accumulated masses from the membrane which lines the trachea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the diseased matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disengage themselves of the obstructions which have impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all diseases of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.



NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

BAPTIST, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840.
Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Bring acquainted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. I however, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine flaxen hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now having used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from obser-

vation made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "Truth—No Fiction."

J. W. SAWYER,

Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftsbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhoea, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholera, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants, and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of various derangements of the stomach and bowels, and the only article worthy of the least confidence for curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicine ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.
June, 1844. 62—

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

THE BLACK (or Allegheny) SALVE,
ALLEBAS'S HEALTH PILLS,
AND ALLEBAS'S POOR

MAN'S PLASTER.

The SALVE is an invention of old Dr. Kittredge of Mass. It affects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other Medicine ever known. It is a certain cure, for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Leats, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rheumatic chronic or inflammatory, Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scurvy, Fever, and swelled neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints ALLEBAS'S HEALTH PILLS should be used. A pamphlet furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use; for while they are a thorough cathartic, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active, and healthy condition, they possess alternative virtues unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system, and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their origin in the stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholera, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a pamphlet from the Agents—see directions in pamphlet.

THE PLASTERS, only 12 1/2 cents, are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others.—The immediate comfort and ultimate health, they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, that these Plasters for all pains and weakness in the back, bowels, side, chest, loins, muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, coughs, colds, nervous affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

Lyman W. Gilbert, No. 214 Fulton street, New York, wholesale dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines.

For sale by
NELSON P. LILES, Lilesville, Anson Co.
KENDALL & STACY, Wadesboro'.
ELI STEWART, Coburn, Union Co.
B. OATES, Charlotte, N. C.
May 3d, 1844. 59—P.

THE PLEBEIAN.

The largest Dollar Weekly.

A WORD TO DEMOCRATS EVERYWHERE.

We would impress upon the Democracy that IT IS THEIR DUTY AT THIS CRISIS to assemble forthwith by towns, villages or districts, and make arrangements for subscribing for 10, 20, or 50 papers for DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE PEOPLE after the Presidential Election. The WEEKLY PLEBEIAN, containing all the matter of the LEAD, (THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC MONTHLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK) can be had at the low price of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, in advance, or TWENTY COPIES will be sent one year for the sum of SIXTEEN DOLLARS, or five for four dollars. By a rule of the Post Office Department, Postmasters can frank letters written by themselves containing money for subscriptions. NOW is the time to commence the work. DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS, AND THE ENEMY ACTIVE AND VIGILANT. EVERY COUNTRY STORE, EVERY VILLAGE TAVERN SHOULD BE PROVIDED WITH A DEMOCRATIC PAPER. The Wings, with an untold cause to support, are circulating their tracts and newspapers by thousands and tens of thousands. We with a righteous Cause, should be on the alert in season in disseminating our principles among the people. The public mind must be aroused—the ignorant Enlightened—the cold-hearted warmed into life, and the weak but willing encouraged by the co-operation of those who are able to contribute by example and by furnishing the means to carry on the contest to a Successful Termination. So far as the PLEBEIAN is concerned, the light on Federalism and Clay shall be conducted with a warmth increased and increased, until the battle is over and the victory is won. Pass the word round, "SUBSCRIBE FOR THE DOLLAR PLEBEIAN."

The Plebeian Tracts.

Notice to Democratic Associations, Clubs, and Committees.—In consequence of the increased demand for these popular Tracts, we have reduced the price from \$2 50 to \$2 per 100, and \$20 per 1000.—They are ably written, and completely explode the sophisms of the modern "Junius." They should be largely ordered by our Democratic friends throughout the country. No Democrat should be without them. All orders sent to the Plebeian Office. Remittances in bills of specie-paying banks, accompanying the orders will be received.

No. 1—The Injustice of the Tariff on Revenue Principles.
No. 2—The Injustice of the Tariff on Protective Principles.

LEVI D. SLAMM, Publisher.

New York City, 1844.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this Office.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly dispatched at this Office.

House and Sign Painting, AND PAPER HANGING.

JOHN W. RAINEY, having located himself permanently in Concord, N. C., tenders his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the tools and materials necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for several years engaged at it, he hopes by unremitting attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

Ornamental, Sign, Flag, and House

Painting, and Paper Hanging,

will be promptly executed in a superior style, and at moderate charges. Specimens of his work may be seen in any of the surrounding villages. He will attend to calls in any of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Stanly, or Anson. Orders for signs will be thankfully received, and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.
Concord, Feb. 23, 1844. 50—ly.

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Physicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.
59—P.

May, 3, 1844.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

At a meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, in Charlotte on the 9th March, 1844, it was resolved that an AGRICULTURAL FAIR should be given by said Society at its annual Meeting, on the last Thursday in November next;—when the following PREMIUMS will be offered:

For the best lot of Corn, grown on not less than one acre of land,	50
For the best lot of Wheat, grown on not less than one acre of land,	5
For the greatest quantity of Grass, grown on not less than one acre of land,	5
For the greatest quantity (per acre) of Cotton, grown on not less than one acre of land,	5
For the best lot of Turnips, grown on not less than half an acre of land,	2 50
For the best Cabb over one year old,	5
For the best Yearling Bull Calf,	2 50
For the best Bull two years old,	2 50
For the best Yearling Heifer Calf,	2 50
For the best Heifer two years old,	2 50
For the best Boar Pig six months old,	2 50
For the best Boar two years old,	2 50
For the best Sow Pig six months old,	2 50
For the best Sow one year old,	2 50
For the best two-horse Plow,	2 00
For the best one-horse Plow,	1 00
For the best lot of ten yards Domestic Silk Fabric,	4 00
For the best lot of two pounds of Domestic Sewing Silk,	3 00
For the best lot of Beets, grown on one quarter of an acre of land,	2 50
For the best lot of five gallons of Corn stalk Molasses,	2 00
For the greatest yield of Irish Potatoes on 1/4 acre of land,	2 50
For the greatest yield of Sweet do on 1/4 acre of land,	2 50
For the best Corn Cultivator,	2 00

By order of the Society.
J. W. HAMPTON,
Recording Secretary.

CHARLOTTE

Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Hampton & Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by H. T. Sloan, 2 doors south of the Courthouse; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.
Physicians.—Dr. Caldwell, office opposite Charlotte Hotel; Dr. T. Harris, opposite Mansion House; Dr. C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House; Drs. Hapgood & Taylor, office 1st door south of Wm. Carson's Store; Dr. A. Williams, office at his dwelling three squares southwest of the courthouse.
Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm. R. Myers, office in Hutchison's buildings; F. H. McDowell, office adjoining Mr. Myers'; N. W. Alexander, office at the Mansion House; John F. Hoke, office in Hutchison's buildings.
Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; C. E. Moss & Co., 1st door north of courthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of the courthouse; H. B. Williams 1st door south of the courthouse; Brem & Alexander 2nd door north of the courthouse.
Jewellers and Silversmiths.—Samuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; N. A. F. Brewer, Hutchison's buildings.
Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, 2d door north of Charlotte Hotel.
Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 1st door south of Mansion House; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.
Carriagebuilders.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up an extensive blacksmithing establishment.
Blacksmith.—Wm. F. Alexander, next door south of Overman & Trotter.
Auctioneer.—William A. Todd.
Bookbinder.—William Hunter.
Carpenters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. Sterling; Admiral N. Gray.
Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlan.
Brickmason.—James Eagle.
Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel.
COUNTY OFFICERS.
Sheriff.—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse.
Superior Court Clerk.—J. B. Kerr, office 1st door south of Carolina Inn.
County Court Clerk.—C. T. Alexander, Jr., office adjoining that of superior court clerk.
Coroner.—Henry C. Owens.